NOTE VI.

NEW SPECIES OF LYCIDAE, LAMPYRIDAE AND TELEPHORIDAE FROM SUMATRA.

DESCRIBED BY

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Lycidae.

1. *Metriorrhynchus pellitus*, sp. n.

Aterrimus, prothorace, scutello, elytrorumque triente basali laete rufis, antennis acute fortiter serratis. —

Long. 17 millim. ♀.

Head not rostrate, antennae half as long as the body, widely dilated, basal joint stout, angularly produced on its inner margin, not longer than wide, second joint very short, third to about the seventh joints with a subflabellate production, overlapping, twisted, seventh to tenth joints similar but more triangular and less wide, terminal joint ovate acuminate.

Thorax with only four distinct areolets in addition to the central groove, the two lateral areae not being divided in front. Centre of the basal margin not notched. Scutellum foveolate near the apex which is notched but not deeply. Elytra black with about a third at the base of a beautiful ferruginous red; the interstices of the four principal costae are divided by a double row of transverse cells, which are clothed with a sericeous but very faint scaly pile.

There is only one female of this distinct and beautiful species in the collection; it is from Solok (Schagen van Leeuwen).

Mr. Waterhouse has included in *Metriorrhynchus* species without rostra, and I do not think any useful purpose would be served by separating the present insect.

At all events it will be better to wait till other species without rostra have been examined, the absence of any division of the lateral areae of the thorax may not be of more than specific value.

2. *Metriorrhynchus cinnabarinus*, sp. n.

Aterrimus; elytris laete rufis, basi nigro-maculatis, antennis latis fortiter serratis. — Long. 12 millim. ♀.

Rostrum broad and short, being square or as long as broad, antennae broad not narrowing much, joints 3 to 10 being nearly equally dentate internally. The whole insect is of the deepest black excepting the bright red elytra. The thorax has the usual six areolae in addition to the central groove; the hind angles are acute and produced and the width of the base is rather greater than the length. The scutellum is black. The elytra have four costae with double rows of square cells and are sericeous throughout. Towards the apex the two external costae are not more apparent than the intermediate lines, but the second costa is continued to the apex.

The base especially near the shoulder is black, but only to the length of the scutellum.

Only a single specimen from Lebong (Sum. Exp.).

3. *Metriorrhynchus purpurascens*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, prothorace elytrorumque dimidio basali indeterminate purpureis; thorace angusto, distincte septemareolato, basi medio emarginato. — Long. $10^1/_2$ millim. ♂.

Rostrum very short, antennae nearly as long as the body, their third joint longer than wide, the succeeding ones serrate but not much produced or acuminate; thorax longer than wide, the sides subparallel, and slightly contracted in the middle, the seven areolets very distinct and deep, the posterior pair trapezoidal, the lateral carinae running into the margin considerably above the hind angles. The colour of the thorax and base of the elytra is a rich maroon red shading off imperceptibly into the smoky-black of the apex. The interstices have a double row of square cells or punctures but they are thickly clothed with a silky pile so as not to appear distinct.

A single specimen from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

4. *Metriorrhynchus amoenus*, sp. n.

Niger, prothorace, scutello, elytrorumque basi laete luteis. — Long. 8—9 millim. ♂ ♀.

The thorax has seven areolets inclusive of the central channel, the posterior and anterior lateral pairs are not very clearly divided, the carina between them running near to the hind angle where it is lost. The middle of the base is not notched. The antennae are flabellate, subpectinate, each joint from the third to the tenth is angularly produced internally, and from the apex of the inner side a flat branch about equal in length to each joint takes its rise. The flat side of this branch being (as usual) opposed to the plane of compression of the antenna itself.

Five specimens of this were taken at Lebong (Sum. Exp.). The males have rather narrower thoraces with their sides a little contracted in the middle. In colour it closely resembles *Xylobanus divisus* described in this paper.

5. *Metriorrhynchus luteus*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus; prothorace, scutello, elytrisque luteo-flavis, antennis compressis, breviter flabellatis. — Long. 10 mm. ♀.

Head not rostrate, antennae as in *M. amoenus*, thorax with six distinct areolets and a central groove, the dividing carina between the front and posterior lateral areae meets the margin near the middle of the side; the length of the thorax rather greater than its width at the base. Elytra with four slightly raised costae, and a double row of square cells in each interval.

There is only one female of this in the collection. I think it better therefore only briefly to indicate it at present. It is amply distinct from any other Sumatran or Javan species I have seen.

The specimen is from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

6. *Metriorrhynchus infuscatus*, sp. n.

Niger; elytris rufo-brunneis, nigro-punctatis, ad apicem nigris. — Long. 11 millim. ♀.

Head not rostrate, antennae widely and acutely serrate, the apices of the joints only a little twisted. Thorax black, the length equal to the width of the base, the sides straight but narrowing to the rather distinct front angles, whence they are sinuate to the apex; the seven areolae are distinct, the posterior pair nearly square. Scutellum black. Elytra with the raised lines and transverse ridges red-brown to about one fourth from the apex, the bottoms of all the cells and the whole apex being dull black, but the brown shades off imperceptibly into the black portion.

This species almost exactly resembles *Bulenides obsoletus* in colour as well as being very similar to *Cautires excellens* and some other species.

A single female specimen from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

7. *Xylobanus* [1]) *reticulatus*, sp. n.

Nigro-fumosus, elytris (apice excepto) brunneo-reticulatis,

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1) The principal difference between this genus and *Metriorrhynchus* appears to consist in the intervals between the costae having a single row of cells. The head is not rostrate, the antennae are acutely dentate or serrate. The males of some of the species assigned to it by Mr. Waterhouse have the antennae with branches from the apices of the joints.

costis quatuor, intervallis uniseriatim regulariter foveatis, foveis scalariformibus. — Long. 9—10 millim. ♀.

The antennae are compressed with broad triangular joints from the third to the tenth; the fourth and succeeding joints are acutely produced, but have not their apices twisted nor overlapping. The thorax has seven areolets, the posterior pair nearly square, the middle of the basal margin not notched.

The distinguishing character of this species lies in the single series of distinct, transverse, regular cells between the four costae and the margins. In colour it precisely resembles *M. infuscatus* and its allies, but the raised lines and transverse ridges are alone redbrown.

Two specimens from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.), and one from Boenga mas: Palembang (I. C. van Hasselt).

8. *Xylobanus (?) dimidiatus*, sp. n.

Nigra; prothorace elytrisque dimidio basali flavis, antennis pectinatis, elytris uniseriatim crebre foveatis. — Long. 7 millim. ♂.

Extremely like *M. amoenus*; to be distinguished by the pectinate antennae and single row of cells in the costal intervals.

Head with large eyes, antennae with joints 3—10 internally produced triangularly, the apex of each being prolonged into a ramus. Thorax with seven areolets deeply impressed, the sides are contracted, the hind angles acute. The scutellum is black. The elytra have not distinct costae nor transverse ridges, but they are present, the cells are transverse and numerous, clothed with scales or pile.

A single male specimen from Lebong (Sum. Exp.).

9. *Xylobanus tinctus*, sp. n.

Niger, prothorace elytrisque flavis, his apicibus indeterminate infuscatis, antennis acute serratis, elytris intervallis regulariter uniseriatim foveatis, foveis scalariformibus. — Long. 7—8 millim. ♂.

This species agrees closely in sculpture with the preceeding one but the antennae are not pectinate although the specimens appear to be males. The eyes are rather large and prominent. The thorax has deep areolets all well defined, the centre of the base is produced, and the sides of the thorax contracted and the hind angles accordingly acute. The scutellum is black, at least at the base, but the apex is yellowish. The elytra have distinct squarish cells, the costae and transverse ridges equally raised.

Two specimens are all I have seen; they are from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

10. *Conderis*[1] *miniatus*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus; capite nitido, prothorace brevissimo, quadrifoveolato, nigro-piceo, scutello apice rufo, elytris miniatis, limbo tenui apiceque flavescentibus, obsolete quadricostatis, intervallis irregulariter biseriatim reticulatis. — Long. 10 millim. ♀.

This *Conderis* differs from either of Mr. Waterhouses species in not having any central groove on the thorax, and in the extreme shortness of that part, it being quite twice as broad as long; the raised margins and lines on its disk are pitchy-yellow. The antennae are acutely and widely serrate.

In size and colour it very much resembles the insect described in this paper as *Lyropaeus Waterhousei*. The structure of the antennae and thorax are so totally different in that insect that the likeness is of course only superficial.

A single female taken at Soeroelangoen (Sum. Exp.).

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[1] *Conderis* differs from the foregoing genera in having the thorax with only four areolets in addition to the central groove; there are thus two frontal transverse anterior and two squarish posterior areolets, the division between which joins the margins of the central groove where it is widest. The structure is best understood by a reference to Waterh. Illust. of Typical Col. Tab. XV. fig. 6 (*Conderis major*).

11. *Ditoneces*[1] *rufo-brunneus*, sp. n.

Niger, prothorace, scutello, elytrisque rufo-brunneis, his apicem versus indistincte infuscatis, antennis acute serratis, elytris pubescentibus. — Long. 8—10 millim. ♀.

Head not rostrate, antennae two thirds of the body's length, widely and acutely serrate. Thorax round in front, sides narrowing from the base, basal margin faintly notched in the centre, disk without areolets, the middle widely and rather irregularly channelled, the front faintly carinate. Elytra with four costae, with double rows of punctures but so thickly pubescent or squamose, as to render the latter indistinct.

The scutellum is rufous, the elytra more or less clouded in their apical half.

Two specimens: one from the West coast, the other from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

Var.? thorace et scutello infuscatis.

One example from Koetoer (Sum. Exp.).

12. *Ditoneces tricolor*, sp. n.

Niger, prothorace et scutello piceis, elytris dimidio basali ultra medium pallide flavis, antennis acute serratis. — Long. 8 millim. ♀.

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1) The extreme difficulty which surrounds any attempt to find permanent characters for any of the smaller, or indeed the larger species of Lycidae, will explain my reason for reserving *Plateros* for the American species rather than assign the present insects, which agree with it in most respects, to that genus. *Ditoneces* according to Mr. Waterhouse has the antennae of the male pectinate, the rami (in those species which he has examined) springing either from the middle or apex of each joint which bears them. In four specimens from Sumatra which have plain thoraces with a simple central groove, the antennae are strongly serrate, these may be all females. In one male specimen (which from the structure of its thorax and elytra I cannot separate from the same genus) the antennae are pectinate, but the separate rami start from the bases of the joints; this is a character of *Cautires* Waterh., but that genus has seven areolets to the thorax. Without making a fresh genus, for which I see no necessity, there is no alternative but to refer it to either of those genera, according as we give most weight to the structure of the antennae or thorax.

Easily distinguished by its colour among any Eastern species possessing the general characters of the genus. The head and thorax are smooth and shining, the latter paler pitchy at the sides and in front. The elytra are thickly but finely squamose, the intercostal spaces very finely and rather irregularly punctured.

One specimen from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

13. *Ditoneces flavicolor*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, capite flavo, prothorace, scutello, elytrisque pallide luteis, his apice tenuiter indistincte infuscatis, antennis pectinatis. — Long. $7^1/_2$ millim. ♂.

The head is clear yellow, the eyes rather large, the basal joint of the antennae swollen, the rami from the base of each joint are longer than the joints themselves and are pubescent. The thorax very smooth and even but not shining, the margin strongly reflexed, an impression on each side near the front angles and at the base, the channel distinct but the carina hardly visible, a shallow oblique impression on each side of the disk. Elytra with the four costae scarcely more than raised lines, the intervals being very obsoletely biserially celled. The legs are pale at their bases within.

A single male example from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

14. *Lyropaeus* 1) *Waterhousei*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, depressus, capite minuto, antennis linea-

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1) This singular genus is characterised by its linear, somewhat rigid antennae, and very small head and thorax. These together with the carinate shoulders and gradually expanded elytra, remind one very much of some species of *Hispidae*, more particularly of *Cephalodonta*.

Mr. Waterhouse has only referred one species from Ceylon to the genus as its type, but there is in the British Museum a broken specimen of the same insect as the one described below, which he had considered as closely allied to it, and in naming it after him I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to him for the kind assistance and urbanity with which he has afforded me every facility for examining his types contained in the national collection in London.

ribus, sub-compressis, thorace parvo, trapeziformi, angulis posticis acutis, disco opaco, subflavo, medio obsolete carinato; scutello medio fusculo; elytris aurantiacis, lineis duabus elevatis, unâ humerali, alterâ subsuturali, ante apicem desinentibus. — Long. 10 millim.

Head very small, even, eyes prominent, small, subglobose; palpi (maxillary?) small with cylindrical apical joint, acuminate at apex, antennae two thirds the length of body, basal joint small, obliquely truncate, inner apical angle acute, second joint minute not easily observed, third joint half as long again as the fourth, the succeeding joints gently narrowing towards the apex. The thorax has the sides straight, considerably narrowed towards the front, the front and base truncate, but both slightly sinuous and produced. The scutellum is notched at its apex. The elytra are ample but not so much expanded in proportion as in *L. fallax*; the punctuation is close, irregular and confluent; they are even and firm in consistence, the humeral carina is well pronounced. The abdomen is distinctly punctured, it has eight distinct plates, the apical being small and narrow, the sub-apical finely notched.

One specimen, probably a male, from Lebong (Sum. Exp.).

15. *Lyropaeus Ritsemae*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, depressus, capite minuto, antennis linearibus, subcompressis, thorace angulis posticis acutis, elytris nigris, basi aurantiacis. — Long. $10^1/_2$ millim.

Although this species is very closely allied to *L. Waterhousei*. and may perhaps vary in colour, yet there are permanent structural differences. The thorax has much more prominent acute hind angles, so that its sides are concave, and it is black as is the scutellum. The elytra have the humeral carina more prominent and extending quite a third of the elytral length; they are also more expanded from beneath the carina till near the apex.

One specimen (male?) taken at Lebong (Sum. Exp.).

These species seem to me, while pertaining to the true subfamily *Lycidae*, to form a passage to the *Calochromidae*, and perhaps *Homalisidae*. The abdominal segments are however normal in the two males here described.

Lampyridae.

16. *Vesta sumatrensis*, sp. n.

Nigro-picea, sub-nitida; prothorace, coxis anticis et intermediis, abdominisque segmentis duobus ultimis ventralibus rufis; thorace brevi, disco obsolete canaliculato, antice et ad latera fortiter subrugose punctato. — Long. 10 millim. ♂ (?).

Antennae as long as would reach to the middle of the abdomen, joint 2 short but easily seen, three much larger triangular, four to ten compressed widely serrate, apical as long as preceeding one, simple.

The thorax is transversely semicircular, narrowed in front, so that the hind angles are acute and a little produced backwards, the central part is raised and smooth, and with a short channel, distinct in the middle, but not continued on the punctured part in front. The elytra have three distinct raised nervures, and a fourth less distinct sub-costal one. The legs are black excepting the bases of the two anterior pairs.

A specimen from Simauoeng, from Si Bakoer and from Alahan pandjang (Sum. Exp.), and a specimen of a variety from Solok (Schagen van Leeuwen).

The smaller species of *Vesta* are so singularly like species of the American genus *Lucidota* that the only characters by which I can distinguish them are that the second joint of the antennae is quite distinct and obconic, whereas in *Lucidota* the same joint is *very* small and transverse and closely articulated with the third joint. Again in *Vesta* the first tarsal joint is always as long as the two or three succeeding it, and the claw seems to be stouter and less appendicular.

The present species almost exactly resembles the central American *Lucidota bella.* The thorax is rather shorter, and less brightly coloured, or the insects might really be confounded!

17. *Diaphanes fuscipennis*, sp. n.

Latus, obongus, pallide testaceus; thorace amplo, elytrorum fere latitudine, antennis, tibiis et tarsis elytrisque plumbeo-fuscis his tenuissime testaceo-marginatis. — Long. 15 millim., lat. 7 millim. ♂.

Thorax nearly as long as wide, broadly rounded not narrowed in front; the front margin reflexed, translucent in the concavity, the disc shining at the base, very obsoletely carinate in front. The whole underside pale yellow, almost white in places, and the legs with the exception of the tibiae and tarsi of the same pale colour.

The eyes are sub-contiguous beneath, the mouth slightly pale pitchy.

This species is unlike any *Diaphanes* yet described in having the underside of the body quite pale. The thorax is also shorter than in the other species.

A single specimen from the Peak of Indrapoera (Sum. Exp.).

18. *Luciola cerea*, sp. n.

Oblonga, parallela, ferruginea; capite, abdomineque basi nigris; thoracis disco maculâ indistinctâ, antennis, tibiis, tarsis, elytrisque in dimidio apicali infuscatis; his costa humerali valde elevata, ad apicem fere provectâ. — Long. 5—6 millim. ♂.

Nearly allied to *L. costipennis* Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1880, p. 102; and with it forming a distinct section easily recognised by the single elevated humeral costa, which divides the elytron into two flat areae.

The head is black or obscurely testaceous in some specimens, the eyes not very prominent.

The thorax is transverse, narrowed in front, thickly punctured, the punctures deep and often confluent, the front finely carinate, the carina being lost in an obsolete impression in the middle, hind angles a little obtuse and depressed. Elytra thickly, deeply, and rather evenly punctured, the punctures ocellated, and often confluent; testaceous or ferruginous but more or less clouded in the apical two thirds, the suture and margin reflexed, and with the costa are not infuscate till near the apex.

The breast is sometimes clouded, at others entirely red. The abdomen has the basal four segments black, but with the base itself more or less reddish, the two apical (fifth and sixth) segments pure white and smooth, the fifth being widely, not deeply emarginate, and the sixth quite evenly rounded and not excised in any manner at the apex.

I have no doubt the specimens are all males, although there is a considerable series of them, the females no doubt being of secluded habits, while the males assemble. That this is the habit of all *Luciolae* I think not probable, from the fact that of some species the females are nearly as common as the males.

The specimens are from Soepajang, Alahan pandjang, Lebong, Koetoer, Mesauw and Kloempang (Sum. Exp.).

19. *Luciola picea*, sp. n.

Elongata, subcylindrica, nigro-picea, pube brevi griseo vestita; ore, palpis, pedibusque rufo-piceis, abdominis segmentis tribus apicalibus flavis. — Long. $6^{1}/_{2}$—7 millim. ♂.

Eyes large but not very prominent, antennae short, reaching only to the middle of the breast, joints four to eleven sub-equal, a little longer than broad, pubescent. Thorax transverse, as wide as the elytra at the base, very closely punctured, hind angles very little acute, base margined and more reddish than the rest of the upper-surface (except the suture which is narrowly pitchy-red). Elytra with two indistinct raised lines, closely punctured, and scarcely shining unless denuded of pubescence. Underside smooth, the breast, legs and base of the abdomen pitchy-red, the first four segments dark pitchy black, and the three apical translucent, and quite pale.

This is the only Luciola I know which is so entirely dark coloured, excepting only the luminous parts.

The specimens are from Simauoeng, Alahan pandjang, Lebong and the Highlands of Palembang (Sum. Exp.).

Telephoridae.

20. *Telephorus viridanus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; ore, antennis (articulis duobus basalibus exceptis), prothoracisque lateribus late flavis; elytris viridibus, apicem versus subfuscis, leviter subrugulosis. — Long. 8—10 millim. ♂ ♀.

Head black, shining; mouth, palpi and mandibles yellow, the latter pitchy at the tips. Antennae yellow, except the two basal joints, which are black in the male, — yellow spotted with black above in the female. Thorax shining, quadrate in the male, wider than long in the female, with broadly rounded angles; the sides yellow, the centre with a black vitta as broad as the yellow of the sides. Scutellum black. Elytra bright green, shining at the base, becoming more pubescent, and faintly coriaceous or wrinkled towards the apex, where they also become indistinctly fuscous brown.

Legs and underside pitchy black, the ventral segments narrowly edged with pitchy.

The present species belongs to an Eastern section of *Telephorus* which corresponds to the American genus *Discodon* in having the claws of the male split, and the apical segment in the same sex longitudinally divided. Till the whole of the Eastern species have been examined and revised, it will be most convenient to retain these under *Telephorus*, as they do not present any striking divergence from the Old World form in the thoracic structure, as is the case in *Discodon*.

Specimens from Silago, Soerian, the district of Rawas, the Highlands of Palembang and Koetoer (Sum. Exp.).

21. *Telephorus varicornis*, sp. n.

Flavus subnitidus; occipite, antennis basi, geniculis, tibiis, tarsis, elytrisque nigro-fuscis, prothoracis angulis posticis acutis. — Long. 8—9 millim. ♂.

Head with the eyes rather prominent, shining black above, mouth and beneath, yellow. Antennae with the base black, at the fifth or sixth joint shading into yellow; from joint 4, very slightly serrate. The thorax is longer than wide, round in front, the base truncate, faintly sinuate, the sides narrow towards the front. Scutellum, underside and base of the legs yellow.

Elytra widening a little to the apex, finely alutaceous, and with a very fine shining pubescence.

There is a single specimen only of this in the collection. It is from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

22. *Telephorus angusticollis*, sp. n.

Sordide niger, prothorace elytrisque rufo-brunneis, his bicostatis, dimidio apicali indeterminate sordide nigricante. — Long. 10—11 millim.

Head black, a good deal narrowed behind, eyes prominent, antennae about as long as body, filiform, joint 1 moderately long and stout, 2nd not more than half as long as 3rd, 3rd and succeeding ones sub-equal, elongate, simple. Thorax half as long again as wide, gently rounded in front, hind angles acute, the disk tumid, shining; a short central groove, and near the front angles a smooth depression running out obliquely to the sides. Scutellum dark. Elytra soft and liable to distortion after death, two raised nervures before the humeral callus. Antennae, palpi, legs, and body beneath black.

Specimens from Sidjoendjoeng, Alahan pandjang and Moeara Laboe (Sum. Exp.).

Obs. This belongs to a section of *Telephorus* peculiar to the East, which have narrow thoraces, formed like those of *Rhagonycha*, the claws are simple in both sexes; and the abdominal terminal plate formed as in *Telephorus* proper, from which I cannot at present separate them. They have however a very different facies.

23. *Telephorus sordidus*, sp. n.

Sordide niger, prothorace elytrisque rufo-brunneis, his dimidio apicali plus minusve nigricantibus; antennis basi latis, articulo secundo perbrevi, tertio et sequentibus dentatis, prothorax haud longior quam latus. — Long. 10—11 millim.

Very similar in colour to *T. angusticollis*, but differing essentially in the structure of the antennae, in the narrower smaller head, the shorter thorax which is more rounded in front and in the elytra having only one short and indistinct costa, a second nervure is visible before the humerus. The scutellum also is yellow.

Three specimens; they are from Soepajang, Moeara Laboe and Bedar Alam (Sum. Exp.).

24. *Polemius* 1)? *depressus*, sp. n.

Niger, depressus haud nitidus; capitis lineâ occipitali, prothorace, elytrorumque dimidio basali purpureo-rufis, his bicostatis. — Long. 12 millim. ♀.

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1) Waterhouse, *Ent. Mo. Mag.* XIV (1877/78) p. 28: it is however not identical with Leconte's genus *Polemius* (*Proc. Philad. Acad. Nat. Sc.* V (1851) p. 338), and being a distinct genus it ought to be described under a new name.

This insect and the very nearly allied species described by Mr. Waterhouse as *Polemius basalis* will I have little doubt come into the group Silini. *Polemius* is nearly allied to *Discodon* proposed by myself (Biologia Centr. Amer. III, 2. p. 78); they are insects which in the male sex have the sides of the pronotum »nicked", as the American author expressively terms it. I have not yet been able to see a male of the insect here described, but I have no doubt but that all the Eastern Silini, this species included, will require new genera for their reception.

The present species has rather short antennae, 2nd joint shorter than 3rd; all the joints widened on each side so as to be somewhat obconic, they are however a little serrate internally. The thorax is very flat on the disk, its sides have a small callosity caused by the crease which crosses the reflexed margin (as in *Discodon*); there are two small black linear spots on the front of the disk, and a black spot on the reflexed margin behind the crease. The width of the thorax is nearly twice its length; the small, acute hind angles are a little deflexed and point forwards, the base sinuous and with a marginal line.

The elytra are firm, with two costae and a prolonged humeral callus.

The general aspect of this species is that of some species of Lycidae.

A single female specimen from the district of Rawas (Sum. Exp.).

25. *Silis hamatus*, sp. n.

Niger, prothorace et scutello rufis, antennis serratis. — Long. 6—8 millim. ♂ ♀.

Mas, oculis majoribus, prothoracis lateribus juxta angulum posticum sinuatis, abdominis segmento ventrali apicali diviso, extus hamato.

This is rather a puzzling species, because the thorax only exhibits the characters of *Silis* in a very small degree, and it is more on account of other characters that I assign it to that genus. It is moreover very close in its size and coloration to several species of veritable *Silis*, e. g. *S. ruficollis* F. from which it differs however (apart from structure) in having the scutellum red, and the abdomen black.

Five specimens, three male two female, from Sidjoendjoeng, the district of Rawas and Koetoer (Sum. Exp.).

26. *Silis simplex*, sp. n.

Totus testaceus; oculis nigris, alis fuscis, antennis filiformibus. — Long. 7—8 millim. ♂ ♀.

Mas, oculis subglobosis, magis prominulis, prothoracis lateribus in medio obliquiter incisis, segmento ventrali apicali fisso.

This is a sufficiently typical *Silis*, and in its wholly pale colour is unlike any other known to me. It has the facies of the Europæan *Tel. bicolor.*

Specimens from Moeara Laboe, Peak of Indrapoera, the district of Rawas and Koetoer (Sum. Exp.).

Shipley, Horsham, January 18th, 1882.